## **SMART SUMMER GOWNS**

Brilliant Effects Produced with Gauzy Materials.

## FASHION'S NEW OUTLINES.

Sashes a Conspicuous Feature Among the Accessories of Dress.

The Latest Sleeve Entirely Without Puffs of Frills-Appearance of the New Bloose Bodice -Collar Effects Very Much Used on All Gowns-The Details of Trimming and Finish the Chief Riement of Smartness-Lightness and Ethereal Effects Characteristic of the Senson's Dress-Lavish Use of Lace-White Very Much Worn-Arranging the Sashes

This is the time of year when fashion is really very exciting as well as a picturesque element of life. Each and every summer resort has blos med out into a separate gorgeous kaleidoscop of showy gowns in every conceivable combine tion of color and every known design which art and ingenuity have produced. All of this is very pleasing to the eye and soothing to the senses if you are one of the brilliant up-to-date



by the shimmering, gauzy fabrics, with the rustling of silks and a continuous from from for the music. But the consciousness of a sleeve fashioned in the voluminous style of last season can scatter your peace of mind to the four winds, and develop a quality in womanly nature which the lords of creation. with all their versatile genius in this direction have never dreamed of. The battle with sleeves has been a trying one for the woman who has had to make last season's gowns count in her summer outfit, for the outline of fashion has changed materially since then. All sorts of little puffs and frills are still visible at the shoulder, but the latest sleeve is entirely without any of these diplomatic additions, and is simply shirred, tucked, or trimmed in various ways from the wrist to the top, where there is no sary width and very little fulness.

With less width and more trimming to give the long straight line to the skirts, and with the ise bodice which overhangs the belt back and front and at the sides, to make the fig



ere large everywhere but just at the waist line the changes in the general appearance of fashonable dress are very marked. These blouse bodices open either part or all of the way down the front to show a soft, full vest, and are fin fahed with revers of various shapes, which form a coliar over the shoulders. These are of silk or satin, in white or some contrasting color, well covered with lace or embroidery. Collar effects are very much used on all gowns, and beautiful designs in a new hand-made lace in cream and scru are imported for this purpose. Graceful shapes which form an epaulet finish and V fronts are worked out in this lace on a black or white mousseline de soie foundation, and al though they cost from \$8 up, they are so comprice does not count on a handsome gown. The dress material is a very small part of the



details of trimming and finish constitute the chief element of smartness, and hand work without limit is a necessity if you would have style. Rows and rows of ribbon and lace in sertion are sewn on one gown, and the latest addition to the latter is a tiny frill of chif fon set on each edge. Wherever chiffon is employed, and can be shirred into little close double frills bunched together, it is done, and all sorts of gaugings and puffings al ternated with insertions are in order for yeats sleeves, and entire waists. Tiny frills of chiffon either gathered or knife plaited, are used to edge and head the silk ruffles on glace silk gowns. One pretty example of the use of this tiny frill is on a blue silk ruffle which trims the bottom of a fine white batiste decorated with sprays of cream guipure. The gown is made over blue silk, a blue silk collar band finishes the neck, and a striking effect is gained by a

broad black velvet ribbon sash. Another characteristic of the season's dress is the brightness and othereal effect. Printed gause, which has more body and elasticity than chiffon, is especially popular for dressy gowns. Green gauze, patterned with another and darkershade, mounted on green silk, forms one very a ylish dress, and the skirt and tedice are

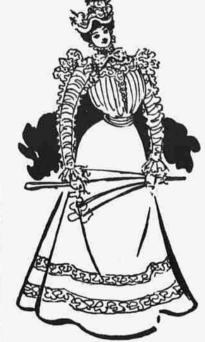
both trimmed with wavy lines of creamy silk double frill of white chiffon. Cream guipure lace over the green forms the sleeves, and little tabs of guipure fall over the collar. Heavy and thin fine laces are often combined in one gown, and as in this case, the use of chiffon is added to augment the fluffy effect.

To say that lace is very much the fashion gives no impression of the lavish use of it on all the gowns, lingerie, wraps and millinery which



erve to make up the season's fashions. We have not only lace bodices, but also entire dresses of lace, black and white effects being especially popular. Black Chantilly lace made up over white, pale blue, mandarin, straw yellow, and rose, is good style and very effective, and in trimming it is almost impossible to overstep fashion's limit in quantity.

As usual in summer, white is very much worn, and white gowns of almost any material, if properly made, are sure to be a success. White grenadines appear among the dressy costumes at the fashionable summer hotels. One rather unusual model has three graduated flounces of white silk on the skirt. The bottom one, gathered over another of white silk, is the widest, and each one is finished with a narrow frill of white glace silk, which is in turn edged with a tiny ruffle of white chiffon. Another pretty gown is of white gauze over rose glacé silk. Around the hips a few inches below the waist is one row of cream lace insertion, from which two bands of the insertion, a little distance apart, run to the bottom of the skirt, both front and back. The bolice of gauze is tucked crosswise; insertion outlines a square at the neck, from which vertical bands of insertion extend to the waist, and



chrysanthemums on a white satin ground. Sashes are a conspicuous feature among the Sir Joshua Reynolds portraits are the models netimes employed, and the soft gauzy stuff is draped twice around, and knotted with two long ends at the back or folded in a deep point the back, and drawn down narrowly at the side where it ties. The ends are often trimmed across with ruffles of the chiffon or with fringe. Ribbon is most commonly used for sashes, and a pretty effect is made with the combination fo black satin and taffeta in the leading colors of the gown. Four long ends, two of black and two of the color arranged underneath, fall down the back, and the belt and bow are made of the two, with the color

peeping out here and there. Contrasting colors,

such as purple and green, are sometimes com-

bined for the belt and bow, but with the long

ends the black with a color is in better taste.

appliqué lace around the edges. The vest of cream net is dotted over with sprays of lace, and around the lower edge of the lace collar band is a necktle, with a four-in-hand knot, of two shades of rose-pink taffeta silk. The belt is of black satin ribbon, and narrow black ribbo gathered in the middle trims the edge of the parege ruffles, with three additional rows to head them. Another gown, of blue and white foulard, is made very striking with belt and bows of black satin and purple ribbons. No one out a Frenchwoman would ever contemplate this daring combination of colors, but the bows are so cleverly made that the effect is quite taking. The collar is of white lace over white affeta, and white lace insertion trims the seams in the front of the skirt, forming three rounded

panels above a lace-edged ruffle of the foulard.

Another model in pale pink muslin shows one

of the many odd-shaped lace collars worn, and a

little frill of white chiffon finishes the edge

wide triple collar is of cream-white satin with



mauve muslin has one of the new fichus of white silk muslin, edged with a ruffle of white chiffon and a belt of green miroir velvet. The little blouse bodice, with revers and basque frill, fancy. The motley combinations of two months

the new blouse waist so popular in Paris. The green silk and is trimmed with rows of black satin ribbon, a black satin and green taffeta sash, and a soft white lace vest. The bodice on either side of the vest shows diagonal bands of the ribbon.

## PRETTY SUMMER CAPES.

Fluffy Bits of Frivolity Made of Lace or Intended to Match the Gown.

The latest thing in summer capes is made of lace over a colored taffeta lining well fitted to the shoulders. It may be black or cream lace as you prefer, and it is gathered a little around the neck to make it fit. It is finished at the neck with a ruche of lace and ribbon, and on the edge with lace ruffles over one of taffeta. This

edge with lace ruffles over one of taffeta. This little bit of frivolity is very short, extending only half way down the arm, and the whole effect is very fluffy.

If you would have your mull grenadine and net gowns quite complete you must have a little cape made of the same material to match each one. Rows of white Valenciennes insertion alternating with bands of tucked chiffon over a yellow lining form one little confection of this kind, and the edge is a ruffle of lace with one of silk underneath. Pleué gowns have little capes as well as jackets to match, and the heavier gulpure lace and Irish point embroidery are used for trimming. Some very pretty capes of black net are seen among the brighter varieties, and they are trimmed with jet and ruffles of the net, with several rows of narrow black satin ribbon sewn on each one.

STRAW HATS IN THE LEAD. Light Effects in Millinery Succeed the Gor geousness of the Spring.

In general appearance the latest summer millinery is much less fantastic in character and coloring than it was in the early spring, now that white and yellow straw hats have the lead. and white wings, white lilacs, and dainty chiffon are the favorite trimmings. Light transparent effects are sought after in millinery as in all other departments of dress, and Neapolitan and zephyr braids are the prettiest of all. But there are all sorts of fancy braids, and then the oldfashioned leghorns trimmed lavishly with white feathers are worn again, with pale écru Panamas trimmed with various flowers, tulle, and wings bringing up the end of the line. Black hats are quite as much worn as ever, but the straws in vivid greens, brilliant reds, and gorgeous purples worn early in the season look out of place with the dainty light gowns.

One of the special features of the summer millinery is that the hats should be in one line of color, with as much white as may suit the

### sult of an Attempt Made by a Young Wift to Keep Her Own Counsel.

June Bride, "and you are held up as a mode happy couple, too."

continued Mrs. Tin Wedding with feeling. "Women aren't clever at covering up things and we always get caught. A man with half our sense can catch us, my dear, even if he has to risk his life in the effort. I shall never forget the first time I tried to deceive Mr. Tin Wedding. We had been married just as long as you have. He hated to have me use anything or my face, even a little rice powder, and at first I made the sacrifice. That's where I made my mistake. At last one day I heard of a skin tonic which, if applied every night, would make the skin 'white and pink, soft, beautiful and smooth to look at.' tempted and did fall. We lived at the hotel then, and as he worked nights and slept days I had a beautiful chance to try it. I bought a bottle, and the label on it looked like vellow journalism poster. I thought, 'This will never do.' Then a happy thought came to me I said, 'I will order an empty beer bottle and put the tonic in that.' I did and went to bed after applying a good part of it 'vigorously with a soft rag,' according to directions. It's queer, but a little expitant feeling always comes when one starts in to deceive another. I imagined I was much improved the next norning and was merry all day. When Mr. Tin Wedding got up and went to the bathroom that afternoon he spied the beer bottle. He called out:

"Have you been ordering beer I'

"No, indeed,' I answered cheerfully.

"Yes, you have,' he insisted.

"But here it is, he reelied, pointing to that awful bottle. 'Who has been here that wanted beer I in other words, for whom did you order this beer I' after applying a good part of it 'vigorously with

and air, but be protected from the direct rays of the sun. In the case of palms the pots should be either plunged in the earth or set on the ground, and the soil should be hilled up around them. It is not a good plan to set a plant in the ground unless it is very sickly. Of the two methods I prefer hilling the earth up around the pot, because so often the shady spot in a warden or lawn is not well drained, and there is danger of the plant's being injured by the cold soil or getting water salt. The result in both Instances is rotting of the roots.

"My treatment for palms during the summer would be to repot them before putting them out, and the best soil is a light, fibrous loam, which insures good drainage. A piece of inverted crock, a few small stones, or some hits of charcoal should be placed in the bottom of each pot for the same purpose. The earth should be pressed firmly around the plants with a top dressing of pulverized sheep manure. In hilling up the earth around the pots it is best to use a arge part of short manure or sawdust mixed with earth.

"Many persons allow handsome plants to starve for want of water. They water the top earth and never think of the bottom, whereas water should be poured on until it runs out through the bottom of the jar. Then, too, the leaves and stems should be sprayed or sponged off with a weak solution of ammonia and water,

off with a weak solution of ammonia and water, about one drop of ammonia to a quart of water. This should be done once or twice a week, since paims feed almost as much through their leaves as with their roots. When you notice the points of the leaves dying, they have been kept too dry. When the plants turn a sickly yellow there has been too much moisture.

"A rubber tree is one of the easlest of all plants to keep. In the summer it is best to set it out in the ground in just such a locality as I have described as best suited to palms. If it grows too tall cut off the top of the stem. There is no necessity to cover the wound. It will lose a little sap, but not enough to injure it. In a short while you will have fine healthy boughs from every eye on the main stem and your tree will be much improved in appearance. The plants should be lifted early enough to become thoroughly established before cold weather begins. Both rubbers and palms should be taken in about Oct. I. In potting rubber plants the same sort of soil should be used as for the palm. "You will find that plants cared for in this way will continue healthy and vigorous during the entire year with ordinary care. They should never be fed in winter, as they grow very little and have no call for food. Never try such experiments on rubber trees as applying castor oil to their roots, nor the solution of iron to palms. They cannot possibly be a benefit and may prove a serious injury.

"Rubber trees are propagated quite easily." You make a deep gash in the upper part of a bough and thrust in a small bit of moss to hold it open. Then wrap the place with a handful of moss, which must be kept well moistened. In a short while roots will form all around the wound. When they begin to come through the moss cut off the branch and plant it, moss and all, in a pot. The result will be a good, healthy young rubber tree of your qwn raising."

# THE HUSBAND FOUND IT OUT.

"Never try to deceive your husband, my dear," said Mrs. Tin Wedding to Mrs. June Bride. "It pays even less than getting married." "What a dreadful remark," murmured Mrs.

"No, never try to deceive your husband,"

I looked, and to my horror the skin tonic had

worked up during the day and had a most beautiful German-like bead on it.

"That isn't beer,' said I.

"Do you dare say to my face that isn't beer it said he. "I'll drink it and see.

"Please don't,' I pleaded, 'for I declare it isn't beer.

"Please don't,' I pleaded, 'for I declare it isn't beer."

What is it then I' lie asked. Men, you will find, my dear, are most obstinate creatures. Suddenly I remembered that my mother had cautioned me not to tell my husband every little thing, as not doing so would help me to maintain my individuality, and at the same time retain his respect; so I began that minute and flatly refused to tell him what was in the bottle.

"I will soon see,' he kept saying, carefully washing and drying a thin glass. My heart

city to keep in constant touch with humanity and find abundant opportunity for her self-appointed work of relief and ministration. A watch tower extends far above the tree tops, and from her study in this tower Mrs. Bruce can look over Boston Harbor and far out to sea

watch tower extends far above the tree tops, and from her study in this tower Mrs. Bruce can look ever Boston Harbor and far out to sea. The landward view embraces twenty-eight cities and towns. To the chance visitor this room seems to be in the world and yet not of it, with its wide view and its deep silence.

Into this house Mrs. Bruce has year by year put ber strong individuality in its decoration and arrangement. She is an artist, and the walls are covered with paintings of scenes drawn from her wide experience or her imagination. When the house was built Mrs. Bruce had twelve adopted children, but the care of this family has been only a small part of her work for others, for she goes about constantly through the neighborhood giving help wherever it is needed.

The chapel opens by folding doors from the house, and as the bell sounds at 4:45 P. M. each day Mrs. Bruce and her family prepare for worship. The vesper bell strikes at 5 and then the service begins. Every one is welcome to the chapel and sometimes there are fifty people present, again perhaps only a few, but in any case the services are conducted just the same. No talking is allowed in the chapel, and every one is expected to leave the world and its cares behind during the hour he is in this chapel in the silence of the woods.

The service begins with the usual musical voluntary, but instead of on an organit is played by a music box, constructed in Switzerland under the personal direction of Mrs. Bruce. At the Sunday services she proaches a sermon.

There are seven paintings on the walls of the chapel, all the work of Mrs. Bruce. The series is called "The River of Years." The story of life is also told in the frieze that extends around the room. There are three large stained-glass memorial windows and two small ones, the last work of the artist, West. Every decoration and every memorial means something. The white doves painted on the walls indicate the number of the folia, all the wide and its cultivated in the midst of the wild growth about the ho

#### HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

The English hostess of the present does not neglect to bring in some evidence of the cele-bration in honor of her Queen's long reign. The table decorations are of red and blue blossoms and ribbons in the two colors. Paper cases made and ribbons in the two colors. Paper cases made to represent the royal crown are used for serving the ices and punch. Menu cards are ornamented with red and blue borders; the dates 1897-1837 are interwoven in the same colors at the top of the card. The newest of candle shades are made of white liberty gauze shaped like the royal crown and studded with colored beads to represent jewels.

White daisies with their golden centres and scarlet poppies were a delightful combination for a luncheon table decoration recently. The flowers loosely arranged in cut glass vases, and little fancy grasses mingled with them, made a simple but exceedingly graceful and attractive

It is often necessary, owing to fear of the brushes being improperly dried when away from home, that these should not be put into water. They then may be thoroughly cleansed with flour. Have the flour perfectly dry and plentinour. Have the hour perfectly dry and pientifully rub it into the bristles. Let the brushes stand for an hour or longer, then shake the dust out on an old tray or newspaper, after which use a clean comb, running it briskly through the bristles as if combing them out. A second rubbing of the bristles with pulverized magnesia before the combing, if the bristles are very much discolored, may be used. This will be found a most effectual mode of cleansing bristles.

An old housekeeper says the cleanest and best dishwasher is a round whisk broom made of the finest and best broomcorn. It is cleaned readily by holding under the spigot and running hot water through it; after which hang it in the air to be dried. This does away with the annoy-ance of a discolored and often musty disheloth.

An expert gasfitter contends that the blackenan experi gashiter contents that the blacken-ing of ceilings above gaslights is not always due to poor gas. "Ceilings are blackened be-cause the gas burners are worn out." he says. "They cost a trifling sum, and should be often replaced by new ones."

The practice of wrapping each loaf of bread in oiled papers when it is taken from the oven and sealing the knot of the string holding the paper, as is done in a few first-class shops on the other side, is desirable for protecting bread when the loaf has to be handled many times in the process of delivery. The bread is protected from dust and handling as well as the possibility of bacilli, and the paper prevents the moisture in the bread from escaping and keeps the bread fresh.

else striking about it is most effective in a hallway, or where little or no sunlight comes. An inexpensive but desirable portière may be made of burlap. Make a twelve-inch trimming or border a little distance from the top of the hanging and the second border half a yard from the ing and the second border half a yard from the bottom. Make this border by pulling out half a dozen of the strands across the material, leaving a space and pulling out half a dozen more. Repeat this until the width of border desired is obtained. With differently colored wools buttonhole each edge of the threads with irregular stitches, fasten the threads together in little clusters with a couple of stitches with the wool, letting it run from one cluster to the next. Bright beads and sequins strung upon the wools and fastened in, hit and miss, add much to the appearance of the hanging, giving it quite an Oriental look.

In summer salt is likely to be affected by the dampness and then become hardened in its re-ceptacles. If a teaspoonful of pulverized arrowot or cornstarch is mixed with each half dozen aspoonfuls of salt it will not be affected by the

A mound of flowers composed of double scarlet poppies and blue cornflowers, surrounded by a circle of white blossoms and a tiny American flag stuck in each corner, is to grace the centre of a table at a luncheou given in honor of Inde-pendence Day.

### HELPED HIS WIFE TO GET A DIVORCE An Indiana Lawyer Whose Chivalry Was Al-

From the St. Louis Globe Democrat. "I see by the papers that a St. Louis man has sued himself in a business controversy," said James D. Bothwell of Vincennes, Ind., yesterday at the Planters'. "This may be a strange in cident, but I know of a case that beats."

"Down in my section of the country there is a

prosperous young lawyer. When he was a stuient he fell in love with one of the sweetest girls I ever met. She is the daughter of a wealthy gentleman and, although the lawyer had brilliant prospects, the young lady's parents nan arimant prospects, the young lady's parents discouraged the match because, to tell the truth, the girl was in love with the young man. But in spite of parental opposition the couple were married. For a while everything went well, but the old grudge against the young man still rankled in the minds of the parents, and matters became so desperate with the young husband that he went away. When he returned he found that his wife had sued him for divorce. It was the culmination of her parents' hatred for him. The husband saw the petition and immediately found that it was deficient. He called on his wife, and there was a long interview, during which the matter of the petition came up. He said that his wife was under an influence that had made her determined, so he decided to be manly. 'My doar' he said,' you cannot get a divorce on this petition. It is faulty. No court in the world would receive such a plea. Let ue help you out.' Then the husband set to work and drew up another petition. In it he made himself defendant. It was on this petition that his wife was divorced from him. The divorce broke the hearts of both and they are now living most wretched lives. They love each other, and, if the woman has one consolation, it is that her former husband is prospering and growing constantly in affluence and ability. I believe that this couple will be reunited. The young man deserves the love that his beautiful former wife still bears for him." discouraged the match because, to tell the truth,

BOSTON'S VERY SMART WOMAN. as Stenographer and Is Now Head of the Law and Order League.

From the Boston Globe. Miss Juanita Florence O'Hara probably knows as much about the liquor business as any other woman in Boston, and yet she has never sold a drop of intoxicating liquor in her life. On the contrary, she has prevented many a glass from being sold to minors, to habitual drunkards, and on the Sabbath day. She is not a Prohibition-ist, or even a W. C. T. U. worker, but is simply the visible and active element in the Citizens' Law and Order League of Massachusetts, which

alms to secure the most favorable legislation for

aims to secure the most favorable legislation for the good of the community and to enforce the laws that are in existence.

Miss O'Hara came into the office as a stenographer ten years ago, soon after the league had been formed and when it was at the high tide of the popularity and activity. Shortly afterward she was appointed to the position of bookkeeper, and three years ago, when L. Edwin Dinkey resigned as Secretary, Miss O'Hara was made Secretary pro tem. This year the pro tem. was dropped and she was made Secretary in name, as she has been in fact.

After his resignation as Secretary, Mr. Dudley still retained a connection with the league as Treasurer, but since his accident of March 4 he has been unable to perform any duties and Miss O'Hara has had the full responsibility of the league resting upon her.

SHE'S A BUSINESS WIDOW.

Married for a \$10,000 Life Insurance Policy and Soon Realized on It. From the Kansas City Times.

TOPEKA, June 26.—In 1893 Mrs. Anna B. Zim-nerman was a widow, living at Hutchinson. Kan. She was charming, as all good-looking widows are, and she was wise, as all Kansas vomen are. Judge Almerin Gillett of Kansas City, Kan., who, by the way, was the first Hailroad Commissioner of Kansas, met the widow, loved her, and wooed her. It seems that the Judge knew how to woon widow, for he wan her. But the widow knew a thing or two herself, and when she said "yes" it was not an upqualified drop-in-the-arms "yes," but a condidonal "yes." The condition was that the Judge should in-

sure his life in her favor for \$10,000. The willow did not intend to take any chances in the matter either. If she was to become Mrs. Gillett the policy must be taken out before the marriage, so that she would be sure about it. Judge Gillett hunted up an insurance agent and took out the policy, and three days later the widow Zimmer man became Mrs. Gillett. She took charge of the policy, and that policy was kept paid up.

Last year Judge Gillett died insolvent. One of his creditors was the American National Bank of Kansas City. The bank sued the estate and promptly sought an injunction against the Northwestern Life Insurance Company to prevent the payment of the insurance policy which had bought Judge Gillett a wife. The case was heard before Judge Foster to-day. The Widow Gillett took the stand and told the story of her business venture whon she was the Widow Zimbusters. sure his life in her favor for \$10,000. The widow

Gillett took the stand and told the story of her business venture whon she was the Widow Zimmerman. She said that she had married Judge Gillett for the consideration of a \$10,069 insurance policy, and she told how the policy had been written before the marriage, so that there might not be the proverbial slip.

Judge Foster listened to the evidence, and as it appeared that, had it not been for the policy, the name of Zimmerman would not have been exchanged for that of Gillett, he decided that the money called for by the policy was never the property of Judge Gillett; that he paid that in advance for a wife in point of fact, and he decided in favor of Mrs. Gillett. The insurance company promptly paid over the money to Judge Horton, Mrs. Gillett's attorney.

#### few England God-Fearing Dames Card to Smoke. From the Boston Journa

Not many years ago in New England Godfearing women smoked and were not ashamed, Jorevin de Rochefort, who travelled in England in the seventeenth century, wrote as follows: The supper being finished, they set on the table half a dozen pipes and a packet of tobacco for smoking, which is a general custom, as well among women as men. It is a custom in England that when the children went to school they carried in their satchel with their books a pipe of tobacco, which their mother took care to fill early in the morning, it serving them instead of a breakfast, and that at the accustomed how every one laid aside his book to light his pipe, the master smoking with them, and teaching them how to hold their pipes and draw in the tobacco." And others tell us that at the same period it was the custom to offer tobacco pipes to women of high or low degree in the theatre. Did women smoke on account of the reason given in King James's "Counterblast to Tobacco!" "Moreouer, which is a great iniquitie, and against all humanitie, the husband shall not bee ashamed, to reduce thereby his delicate, wholesome, and cleane complexioned wife to that extremitie, that either shee must also corrupt her sweete breath there with on also seed to the extremitie. land that when the children went to school they shee must also corrupt her sweete breath there with, or else resolve to live in a perpetuall stink

#### Two Emotional Women. From the Youth's Companion.

If the men who become the objects of herevorship could see the evidence of the feeling they inspire they would possibly be even more econciled to leaving this sphere for any other, better or worse. Sometimes they do know; and

then they need to exercise abundant charity. An American who has lived much abroad ays that he was present on one occasion when a countrywoman of his own met a famous poet. a country woman of his own met a fatuous poet. She saw the object of her idolatry. She rushed forward and struck an attitude.

"And is it possible," she cried dramatically, "that I look upon Browning I.

One feels that Dr. Johnson, in the same circumstances, would have remarked gruffly, "Don't be a fool, madami."

cunstances, would have remarked gruffly, "Don't be a fool, madant?"

Again, there are times when nathos is showered only upon the dead. T. F. Silleck says that on one of his holiday excursions he visited Mount Vernon, and there in the grounds he came upon a middle aged lady kneeling be lost a building at some distance from the monument. She was bathed in tears. Mr. Silleck walked up to her and asked her if she were in trouble.

"No, sir," she said, "thank you very much. I am not in trouble, but my patriotic feelings overcome me when I raze upon the found of the Father of his Country.

"I quite understand," said Mr. Silleck gently, "but, my dear madam, you have made a metake. This is not the fomb of Washington. It is over youder. This is the lee-house.

And drying her tears the lady moved away.

## Bired a Law Firm to Procure a spous

From the Indianapolis Sentinel. SHELBYVILLE, June 24.-Three weeks ago the law irm of Tindall & Tindall of this city were surprised when Theodore Jaco, a wealthy farmer, walked into their office and asked them to secure for him a young wife. The law firm was not lone in complet-ing with the request, and Mr. Jaco in a day of so was happily wedded to an estimable yours woman in their office. The papers contained accounts of the marriage, and some were read by Marr Ann Shaw, a wealthy without residing ten mines cast of the city, who opened up a correspondence with the law firm, informing them that who would like them to secure for her a husband. To day they found a gentleman in the person of William Downard, a poor but good-looking and honest fatta hand, who consented to wed Mrs. shaw, who was at once sent for and late this evening they were ma one by Justice H. D. Andrews, and the age | 11.18 with her husband, whose age is 44 years, into ly left the city for home. Mrs. Downard I as in her possession property worth \$10,000 and has no children. She is hale and hearty and is well connect d.

## Rearing Twins on a Medicine Dropper.

From the Philadelphia Record. Privancao, June 27.—Twin baldes, born May 50 and logether weighing but 2 pounds 11 ounces at birth are at the West Penn Hospital. The parents live to the East End, but their names are withheld. Artificial means had to be resorted to to keep the twite alive. The bables were kept at home for funders days. Then the mother and children were taken to the hospital. The mother has recovered. The bullet were dubbed "Pink" and "Blue" by the district The bables were unable to generate enough heat to keep them alive owing to their small belies so they were placed on a hollow rubber blanket filled with hot water and covered with blankets. They see fed every half hour from a medicine dropper briding twenty drops, and are now so far along as 6 site ground for the belief that they will live. They have ach gained one onnce since birth.

## Junn's Precaution.

From the Argonaut. In the Brazilian hotels men are employed to do the chamber work, and they are prome to rach into the bedrooms of the guests, when occasion requires with out knocking. A prim little Vankee "selection? vidting Rio de Janeiro was much annoyed at this custom, and, after mildly protesting several libers without effect, she said severely to the last who did

the work in her room:
"Juan, be good enough to understand that I will
not allow you to open the door of my earn without
knocking. If you do it again I shall certainly reject you at the office. Why, I might be dressible "No danger of that, senora," responded Juan in 114 best English; "before I come in I always best in

RETIRING FACE CREAM. MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

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Endies' Costumers.

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pretty accessories of dress, and all the latest | comes up again in a royal blue canvas, with inthin gowns are supplied with a sash of some sort. Like all other decorative points in fashion the variety in the mode of arranging them lends a new charm to this old-time fashion. Chiffon and crêpe de chine sashes are very much worn, and when skilfully draped on a slender figure they are the prettiest of all. Gainsborough and Sashes are also made of glace and moire silk and either trimmed at the ends with deep silk fringe, such as was worn years ago, or frilled the entire length with narrow chiffon ruffles.

Another old-time dress trimming recently re rived is the narrow silken fringe, and a novel se of it is seen in a silk bodice trimmed up and down all over with rows of fringe matching the



silk in color, and set on with a space of the width of the fringabetween the rows. First among the gowns illustrated is one of

sertions and revers of écru lace over white satin, and a white chiffon vest over red silk. The edges of the revers are piped with red, and red peeps out of the black satin belt. There is



another pretty model for a light foulard or mus lin, trimined with lace insertion, a lace yoke over a color, and a close shirred sleeve, which, like the full part of the bodice, may be of chiffon if the gown is silk. White liberty muslin is the material of the next gown, which is trimmed in diamond points with Valenciennes lace insertion, finished on the edge with narrow lace. Pale green moiré ribbon forms the belt and sash, which is made in two rosette bows, one on either side of the back, about two nches spart, from which fall the long ends.

The variety in pretty checked silk grenadines is charming this season, and a rather unique dea'un for an écru grenadine shows a peplum overdress of green and mauve glace. Another very youthful dress in green and silver white all woven together with a lovely sheen is made over

ago have worn out their popularity. Turquoise blue or yellow chiffon, with white wings and white lilacs on a white Neapolitan hat, makes about the daintiest headgear a woman can wear. White corn flowers with blue centres and blue forget-me-nots are very popular just at the moment. One rather strik-ing leghorn hat has a wreath of green oats, a tow of green antique satin ribbon, and two black ostrich feathers standing up and two black ostrich feathers standing up on one side. White chiffon and tulle bats, with white ostrich feathers, are worn with thin white cowns, and pretty little toques are made of black lace over white tulle, and trimmed with pale blue chiffon rosettes, a white blaswing, and a black aigrette. Another very dainty toque is made of yellow silk straw and lace insertion, radiating from the crown in alternating bands, and black ostrich feathers, rellow and white rosettes of chiffon and tra roses are the trimming. said white rosettes to chinds and the trimming.

Strings of velvet and of lace ribbon or tulle are a feature of some of the latest hats and toques, and all the newest hats have higher crowns than were shown in the early part of one season. Very pretty and simple hats of yellow straw, in the round shape, turned up at the back, are trimmed with yellow or pink roses and a bunch of black quills at one side.

THE VEXATIOUS PALM How it May He Made to Thrive All the Vens Around-The Rubber Tree.

The difficulty of keeping palms and rubber trees during summer has become a source of nuch annoyance to many owners of these plants, "They thrive well enough during the winter," said the owner of several handsome specimens when complimented on their beauty. but when the summer comes I simply cannot keep them alive. So I make up my mind when I buy them in the fall that they are only for the season, and will not allow myself to become attached to them." W. A. Manda, who exports and grows from reeds thousands of these plants, when consulted about the difficulty, said:

More plants are killed by kindness than by neglect. In many instances fine palms or rubber trees are lost by too much attention. The best way to treat them in the summer is to put them out doors. In this climate it may be done safely on about May 25. A half shady spot should be selected, where they will receive plenty of light

almost failed me when I saw him begin to pour and I was relieved to see the foam rise up like almost failed me when I saw him begin to pour, and I was relieved to see the foam rise up like soap suds.

"I will see, madaun, he repeated, for the seventeenth time raising the glass to his lips. He took three big swallows, and then he jumped up like a bucking broncho and yelled like a half-drunk cowboy. He dashed the glass on the tiled floor and be uttered all the explosives known to swearing mankind.

"What was it if he finally yelled, shaking me.

"You said it was beer. I answered with a cold, calm, callous, calculating smile, which froze on my face, for he began to turn deathly pale and to stagger toward the bedroom. I flung myself on my knees and confessed everything; and when I was crouching there, sobbing as if my heart would break, what do you think Mr. Tin Wedding, who recovered with astonishing rapidity, said! He said:

"I knew all the time that it wasn't beer, and I knew that I would know what it really was. Women never can keep anything.

"Don't try to deceive your husband, my dear Mrs. June Bride. Men are regular sleuths."

THE WAYSIDE CHAPEL. Mrs. E. M. Bruce Again Able to Conduct Ser

Boston, July 3.-The quaint little Wayside

Chapel in the Maplewood district of the neighporing city of Malden is again open for public worship after having been closed for several months, owing to the illness of the paster-owner, Mrs. E. M. Bruce. It is one of the oddest and at the same time one of the most attractive places of worship to be found anywhere in this part of the country. A gravel path leads up to it from the street through rows of trees and bushes. A little sign, "Wayside Chapel," and two crosses tell the traveller the character of the place, but there is nothing else of a churchly appearance about the exterior of the building. It is, in fact, a wing of the house of Mrs. Bruce, and, therefore, a part of her home, just as the service therein is a part of her daily life. For many years she was a worker in missionar; fields in various parts of the world, and was for s long time settled over a church in England, though not then an ordained preacher. Nineteen years ago she decided to build a home for herself. She chose a sightly place near the top of awooded hill, and here she resides in com-parative seclusion, though near enough to the